

COMMITTEE WILL NAME CITIZENS

(Continued from First Page.)

action of the committee that the election will be conducted on a perfectly fair basis.

The session of the committee will likely be an extended one, and much discussion is anticipated.

ALL VOTERS ARE PLEDGED BY ACTS

Party Primary Plan Specifically Binds All to Support the Nominees.

State Chairman J. Taylor Ellyson was asked by a representative of The Times-Dispatch whether, in his construction of the party primary plan, it was required that the pledge to support the nominees of such primary would be printed on the tickets in all the counties and cities of the State.

Mr. Ellyson, in reply, stated that many counties and cities would probably print a pledge on their tickets, and others would not. The primary plan provides that "the ballots shall be prepared under the supervision of the committee ordering the election, and shall, as nearly as possible, be prepared and the election held in accordance with the plan prescribed by law for elections by the people."

The party plan of organization, as officially promulgated by the chairman and the State Central Committee, June 26, 1905, contains this resolution or provision, entitled "Tickets: How and By Whom Printed":

"Resolved, 5. That the tickets to be used in the primary election shall be printed for the different counties and cities of the State under the supervision of the respective county and city chairmen, and that the names of all candidates to be voted for in said primary shall be printed on one ticket, the tickets to be furnished to the judges of election at each precinct, and it shall be the duty of the judges of election to furnish each voter, when he offers to vote, with a ticket, and only the tickets so furnished shall be used in said primary election."

Ballots Printed Locally.

As will be seen from this last provision, each county and city chairman and his committee have charge of the printing of ballots. He or they may either print a pledge not inconsistent with the plan. Some counties have done so; others have not, and the same is true of cities.

Mr. Ellyson stated in this connection that the first clause of the primary plan specifies that "all white Democrats, who are, or will be, legal voters at the election at which the General Assembly is to be chosen, which is to elect a United States senator, shall be entitled to vote at any primary election held to nominate a party senatorial candidate," etc. This provision plainly gives the right to the right to vote, and the prospective voter as to whether or not he is a Democrat, and as to whether he will support the nominees of the primary. It is assumed that any white man otherwise qualified to vote, who presents himself to do so, is entitled to vote, and that by his act he agrees to support the nominees. If, however, any judge of election has reason to doubt the voter's Democracy, he may question him on this point.

Thus it will be seen that every person voting in the primary pledges himself to support the nominees of the primary, but if there is any question, the last sentence of the first paragraph of the State plan of primary solves it completely: "And all persons participating in any of said elections shall thereby be considered as binding themselves to vote for the nominee, or nominees, in the ensuing general election."

The pledge is as positive and as binding in this primary as if a rigid pledge were printed on the ballots.

COUNTY RETURNS.

Henrico Committee Will Meet Next Wednesday Morning.

The Henrico County Democratic Committee will meet at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning to receive the election returns from the various precincts. It was decided unnecessary to hold a meeting Tuesday night, because of the fact that the precincts were so scattered and the returns so small that the committee could not be gained.

Correspondents of The Times-Dispatch throughout the county participating in by telephone or telegraph the returns from as many precincts as can be heard from Tuesday night, however, and "though will go for any office.

Glendale and Town Hall precincts may be heard from on Wednesday morning, so the members of the committee think. There may be others that will not make a return until the day after tomorrow.

Chairman T. C. Ruffin, of the County Committee, said last night that it had

Neuralgia And Other Pain.

All pain in any disease is nerve pain, the result of a turbulent condition of the nerves. The stabbing, lacerating, darting, burning, agonizing pain that comes from the prominent nerve branches, or sensory nerves, is neuralgia, and is the "big brother" of all the other pains.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills rarely ever fail to relieve these pains by soothing these larger nerves, and restoring their tranquility.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills leave no bad after-effects, and are a reliable remedy for every kind of pain, such as headache, backache, stomachache, sciatica, rheumatism and neuralgia. They also relieve Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Car-Sickness, and Distress after eating.

"For many years I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia, and have not been able to obtain any relief from various headache powders and capsules. I tried Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and they always cure my headache in five minutes time." FRANK R. EYER, 1000 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., New York City.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first trial will relieve you. If not, he will return your money. 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



Two million dollars guarantees the reliability of The Cable Company's line of pianos.

The Musician Who Desires the Best Piano

Usually selects a grand piano—not the big concert grand, but one of the smaller or baby grands—for the reason that he knows that it is impossible to manufacture an upright piano that will combine the usefulness and excellence of the baby grand.

The Baby Grand is constructed to conform to the most perfect principles of piano manufacture. Its peculiar shape adapts it to an increased volume of tone by reason of the increased vibratory power of the strings, due to their greater length, and at the same time a delightfully sweet and lasting quality of tone is assured.

The Cable Company will arrange the purchase of a Grand Piano for you on the best of terms and take your Upright in exchange.

See the Cable Line:

(Synonymous to perfect pianos.)

Mason and Hamlin, Conover, Cable, Kingsbury, Wellington, DeKoven

Sheet Music, Small Instruments, Organs, Graphophones, and Records.

A piano that will pay for itself.

THE REGAL ELECTRIC PIANO.

Ideal music for Cafes, Clubs, Restaurants and public places. Get our Prices and Terms.



THE STUMPERS

HARD AT WORK

(Continued from First Page.)

effective or received more universal commendation.

Senator Martin opened his speech by saying that there should be good and valid reasons assigned and shown for the removal of one who had for years served the State and its people in the high office of United States Senator; and taking up the charges made against him by the Governor in his canvass, he replied to them and pointed out inaccuracies.

He devoted himself first to the primary plan and fully explained his and the Governor's connection therewith, and in reply to the statement from the Governor that he had not spoken in favor of the primary at Roanoke and Norfolk conventions because he was not a delegate, said that in both conventions the Governor had spoken and discussed the primary, and he could have discussed the primary as well as the other matters, if so dear to his heart.

The Primary.

He stated that views on the primary were not essential to qualification of a Senator, but that if they were Hon. W. E. Jones, as the father of the primary plan, would be justly entitled to the position.

That he opposed the plan as offered in the Roanoke for several reasons. One was that it applied only to United States Senators; that if it was applied to Senators it was that if it was applied to Senators, and that if good only to Senators the expense would be so great that only men of means could enter for that office; conversely, it was sprung on the people, which had subject; and third, that reference to it was brought up on the eve of an adjournment, when many of the delegates had left for home. In the Norfolk convention the subject was again brought up and the committee was run by Mr. Jones a plan, which was done by Mr. Jones, and that he, Senator Martin, moved the adoption by the convention of the resolution setting forth the plan.

He said the Roanoke plan was defeated by the convention composed of 1,600 delegates; that he was himself opposed to it; that the accredited agents of the Democratic party defeated it, and not he.

Who's Boss.

That his competitor accused him of being a boss and controlling the Legislature and conventions, as well as the State Committee, making him out a much greater man than he was, enough to make him vain; but if true, he did not see why the Governor was running against him when he controlled everything.

He then discussed somewhat the affairs in Richmond, showing that his competitor, as a member of the Board of Education, and at one time the law officer of the State, had allowed the Board of Education to be controlled by the school boards, and only after six years on the board offered a resolution declaring that the Board of Education was the proper tribunal to select textbooks. He said that if his competitor had more attention to his business in Richmond and less looking to reforms in Washington, these matters might not have escaped him; but that even with the resolution offered by his competitor, "that the Board of Education was the proper tribunal to select the books."

A Single List.

"We had still the multiple list, except in the case of the school registers, and there we had a single list, selling at 75 cents, when it cost 15 cents, and a clerk in the Board of Education drawing the difference."

Senator Martin touched on many other points, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He said he did not desire to be understood as running for the office of Governor, but that he was running for any defect in his own record, and he went on to discuss the closest scrutiny of both his private and official records, and if they met with the approval of Democrats of Virginia, he asked a vote of confidence on the 22d.

While the meeting was not as large as have heretofore greeted speakers in

TUCKER INTRODUCES

GOV. MONTAGUE

(Continued from First Page.)

The Governor quotes the Rock-bridge News Against Itself.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LEXINGTON, VA., August 16.—The primary campaign in this county was closed here to-day by the speech of Governor Montague, to the largest and most enthusiastic audience that has gathered at the courthouse for years. It was a thoroughly representative audience of Rock-bridge, there being people from all parts of the county.

County Chairman Frank Moore presided, and Governor Montague was introduced by the Hon. H. St. George Tucker. Mr. Tucker said: "I feel a satisfaction that I can scarcely express to you for on the 12th day of July, 1892, I had the honor to put through the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States senators by the people."

"Two years afterwards, on the 20th of July, 1894, I had the honor to put through the House of Representatives of the United States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of senators by the people. Both of these constitutional amendments went to the Senate and slept the sleep of death in the archives of that body; but I am aware that the good work had been started, and see before me to-day a realization of my hope that the time would come when the people would have the right in all of the States to express at the ballot their individual choice for United States senators."

Governor Montague expressed his gratification at being introduced by one who had been so prominent in his advocacy of the election of senators by the people. He then said he regretted he was not as fresh as he would like to be, owing to a hard day's work the previous day and traveling last night; that this was only way he could deliver his message to the people; that he had no county organs to disseminate it.

He then spoke for about two and a half hours, covering the grounds of his other speeches.

The most noticeable difference between this speech and his others was that he read from several editorials in the Rock-bridge County News, which was formerly very bitter against Senator Martin, but now advocating his election. These articles were as severe on Senator Martin as any that have been published. The Governor said that he expressed his views better than he could himself, and he heartily approved them, except their harsh language.

When the Governor announced these ar-

icles were taken from the Rock-bridge County News it created a perfect uproar of applause, which lasted several minutes. The Governor kept his audience of four or five hundred, among them a number of ladies, deeply interested.

His supporters claim his speech will gain him many votes, and general surprise is expressed that the Governor should have been charged with slandering mud.

The Governor's friends now claim he will carry the county. They say Fitz Lee's old prediction, "Montague is almost unanimously for him," a number of prominent Martin men have this afternoon declared for Montague, among them a distinguished soldier in the Confederate artillery, who had heard Senator Martin, and who declares on the streets that the Governor's speech was the cleanest and finest he has heard in years.

MANN SPEAKS TO A SYMPATHETIC CROWD

He Calls Willard and Swanson His Friends—Not a Prohibitionist.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FOREST, VA., August 16.—Judge W. H. Mann addressed the citizens here this evening, and while the crowd was not large, on account of a hard rain, which fell a short time before the hour fixed for the speaking, it was thoroughly in sympathy with the speaker, and gave frequent indications of this sympathy. Judge Mann explained his plans for the improvement of the public schools and public roads, and made it clear to his hearers that, great improvement could follow if his views are carried into effect.

He showed that the State was now in condition to help the schools and roads without an increase of taxation, and said he would advocate appropriation for this object, but would first look after the Confederate soldiers; that he would not do this as a matter of charity, but would fold the old soldiers in the loving arms of their old mother State and care for them because of the love Virginia has for them.

He discussed his position of the liquor question, and said the Mann bill was passed by the Democratic party of Virginia, and set out the policy of the party in regard to the regulation of the liquor traffic in the rural districts of Virginia. That if he was a prohibitionist, so was every Democrat who accepted the action of the party on the Mann bill.

He declared most emphatically that he was not a prohibitionist; that he had never voted any but the Democratic ticket, and that as a Democrat he expected to abide the decision of his party on the 22d of this month.

Judge Mann called Messrs. Swanson and Willard his friends, and spoke of them in the most courteous terms.

ALEXANDRIA GIVES

WILLARD OVATION

(Continued from First Page.)

Lieutenant-Governor Speaks to a Large Audience That Crowds Opera House.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 16.—Lieutenant-Governor Willard spoke here this evening in the house of his friends. A thousand people showed their endorsement of his sentiments, and their enthusiastic support by ringing applause, interspersing his thrilling and graceful speech. More than a hundred ladies occupied seats in the gallery, where they joined heartily in the cheering.

The size of the audience and the spontaneous enthusiasm so abundantly manifested even surpassed the expectation of the friends of the Lieutenant-Governor in Alexandria.

The immense gathering was the more remarkable by reason of the fact that about two hundred and fifty of whom are counted Willard supporters, are now out of the city with the light infantry and the fire companies. The meeting took place in Lannon's Opera House at 8 o'clock, but the crowd gathered earlier in the evening.

Mr. Willard, who arrived in Alexandria in the afternoon, was being entertained at the home of former Mayor George L. Simpson on North Columbus Street.

Thither about 8 o'clock, marched a delegation of 200 men, headed by a brass band, and with this escort Mr. Willard proceeded to the opera house. His appearance on the stage was the signal for an ovation of the most flattering character. The house was then crowded, while a large delegation of citizens occupied seats on the platform.

In an eloquent speech former Mayor Simpson presented Mr. Willard, paying a high tribute to his character, saying that he was one of nature's noblemen. His election to the governorship of the State a pure and honest administration and an advance in prosperity.

In opening his speech Mr. Willard said he was peculiarly embarrassed in standing to plead his case before an audience of his own neighbors and personal acquaintances. After speaking his appreciation for the demonstration in his honor, he went on to discuss some of the issues of the campaign.

He touched upon his public record, denying emphatically that he had opposed or impeded in any way the bill for the separation of white and colored passengers on railroad trains in Virginia. He explained his reasons for introducing an amendment to the bill, and first pointed out the labor question, Mr. Willard reviewed his record in support of the employers' liability bill and other similar measures. He favored the working of convicts on the public roads of the State.

Referring to the Mann law, he said he was in favor of it, with an amendment so as to make its provisions more uniform instead of arbitrary. He declared that the issue respecting that was between himself and Judge Mann, as he said Mr. Swanson had declined to commit himself to that question, for which the speaker criticized him.

Referring to the letter written by Cranford Mackey, of Alexandria county, attacking Congressman Swanson, Mr. Willard declared it was written entirely without his knowledge or with his consent. He said he had not asked or consented to any publication, and he said he had paid for its publication and that he had declined in sending it over the State.

As far as the letter, considered on its merits, was concerned, he made not the slightest apology, and he said he had, but he did say that he himself had been attacked anonymously by paid advertisements.

He devoted a good portion of his speech to enunciating his support of the public school system, and voicing better schools, better pay to teachers and a single issue, but had met each squarely.

He had no apology for being a rich man, and his declaration that his money was honestly earned and properly spent was received with evident approval. The remainder of his speech was along the usual lines.

The meeting ended amid much enthusiasm.

MANN AT MONTVALE.

Denies That He Owns a Bar-Room or Ever Takes a Drink.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

MONTVALE, VA., August 16.—Judge Mann was greeted to-night by a large and enthusiastic audience, who seemed to be in thorough accord with his views and sentiments. Not a single man left the building while the speech was in progress, and at its conclusion a good many ladies and gentlemen came forward and congratulated and pledged their support.

He was introduced by Dr. S. H. Price, treasurer of Bedford county, one of the most prominent farmers in this section, who said: "We like Judge Mann because he is the first man who has been brave

enough to try to solve the liquor question."

Judge Mann was particularly strong in his advocacy of the improvement of the public schools and public roads of the State, and showed to the satisfaction of his hearers that he had studied and understood these very important matters. He convinced the people that the finances of the State would permit liberal appropriations for the improvement of the public schools and public roads without any increase of the rate of taxation. He advocated the Mann bill as a Democratic measure, and said that he stood with his party upon this most important question, which had for its object the protection of the boys and girls and the homes of the people of Virginia.

Judge Mann was particularly careful and courteous in speaking of his opponents, and did not say a word of which they could complain. He said that some people had started the rumor that he was a drinking man and that he owned a saloon or some interest in one. That he hardly thought it necessary to dignify such foolish accusations by a denial, but they were wholly and absolutely false; that he did not know how many of them had been since he had signed a drop of liquor, and that in his whole life he had never drunk as much as two gallons for all purposes, medical or otherwise.

That he had no interest in any saloon, that he owned no property on which a saloon was kept, and would not at any price rent a building for such a purpose.

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12 CRUSHED BENEATH

TONS OF LIMESTONE

(By Associated Press.)

ALLEN TOWN, PA., August 16.—A mass of limestone, weighing thousands of tons, slid from a side of the quarry of Mill A of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company at Ormrod at noon to-day, and five minutes before time to quit work. Twenty-seven men were at work in the quarry, which is a thousand feet long, 150 feet across and 100 feet deep. The heavy rains of the past two days had softened the earth and caused the slide of rock. Where the fallen mass slipped away a smooth, nearly perpendicular wall was left, rising sheer one hundred feet above the bottom of the quarry, while the entire quarry floor was covered with broken, jagged rocks. Only nine of the men got away safely, four escaping by running up on a mass of rock at the opposite side of the quarry. The remaining eighteen were huddled in a space ten feet square, and twelve of them were killed and six injured.

Two of the latter may die. All of the men are Slavonians, who lived in shanties close to the quarry. Two men who saw the slide of the quarry quiver shouted a warning to the men. The men misinterpreted the call and failed to move out of the zone of danger until it was late. With a thunderous roar the mountain of rock fell, pinning them fast.

Most of the men killed or injured are single. Others had families in the old country. A number of women from the foreign colony ran to the quarry when the news of the accident reached town, and their moaning and anguish were pitiable.

EVERY AFTERNOON TO POPULAR BEACH PARK, 50c. ROUND TRIP.

Special train leaves Richmond 5:30 P. M. from Southern Railway, Fourteenth Street Station. Returning, leave West Point 10:00 P. M.

TWO SPECIAL TRAINS ON SUNDAYS. Leave Richmond 10:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M., 5:00, round trip.

SPEND SATURDAY EVENING AND SUNDAY AT POPULAR BEACH PARK, 50c. ROUND TRIP, SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Richmond, Southern Railway, 5:30 P. M., every week day. Returning, leave the Park 10:00 P. M. Sundays, TWO TRAINS. Leave Richmond 10:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Returning, at 8:00 and 10:00 P. M., 50c, round trip.

Special tickets sold on Saturdays for all P. M. trains at 90c round trip to West Point, good returning on any regular or special train, until Monday night following date of sale.

C. W. THROCKMORTON

—FOR—

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, HENRICO COUNTY.

Subject to Democratic Primary, August 22, 1906.

NOTICE

Beginning MONDAY, September 4, 1905, The Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., will add a MONDAY MORNING PAPER to its present issue, thus publishing every week day and Sunday; seven issues each week—a paper every day in the year.

Present subscribers paid in advance to any date beyond September 4th will receive the extra paper without extra charge until the expiration of their paid-up subscription.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATES will go into effect on Monday, September 4, 1905, as follows:

New Rates		New Rates	
For Subscribers Receiving the Paper		For Subscribers Receiving the Paper	
By Mail:	One Six Year, Mos.	By Carrier:	One Six Year, Mos.
Daily and Sunday (7 issues), \$8.00 \$3.00		Daily and Sunday (7 issues), \$8.50 50c.	
Daily, without Sunday (5 issues) 4.00 2.00		Daily, without Sunday (5 issues) 4.00 35c.	
Sunday Edition only..... 2.00 1.00		Sunday Edition only..... 5c. a copy.	

IMPORTANT:

All subscriptions (for one year or six months) will be accepted at present rates until Monday, September 4, 1905, and will include all issues published for the edition ordered.

Present Rates		Present Rates	
For Subscribers Receiving the Paper		For Subscribers Receiving the Paper	
By Mail:	One Six Year, Mos.	By Carrier:	One Six Year, Mos.
Daily and Sunday (6 issues), \$3.00 \$2.50		Daily and Sunday (6 issues), \$6.00 50c.	
Daily, without Sunday (5 issues) 3.00 1.50		Daily, without Sunday (5 issues) 3.00 30c.	
Sunday Edition only..... 2.00 1.00		Sunday Edition only..... 5c. a copy.	

If your order is received with cash in advance for either one year or six months' subscription on or before Monday, September 4th, the present rates will apply, and the Monday paper included for the full time of subscription without extra cost. Call 'phone 38 (Circulation Department) or address

The Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

ism about 10 o'clock. Such was the decided favorable effect of the occasion upon Mr. Willard's local campaign that it was being freely predicted after his speech that he would carry Alexandria by a large majority.

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